

Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1948.



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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1948.

Councillor G. CLARKE (Chairman).

„ D. EADEN.
 „ H. FIELDSSEND.
 „ J. GOODWIN.
 „ H. HAGUE.
 „ V. J. HOULTON.
 „ G. A. LAISTER, B.E.M.
 „ N. MELL, J.P.
 „ C. V. MOXON.
 „ G. E. NIELD.
 „ L. STEEPLE.
 „ A. E. WILKINSON, C.C.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

W. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Leeds).

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. G. DANKS, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F. I.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1948.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

The Report consists chiefly of a series of statistical tables, with comments on the various figures. These tables give a picture of the health of the district for the year. Again, however, no "Comparability Factor" is available. With this "factor" we could translate the statistics of one area into a comparable figure so that comparisons with another area could be made.

The Vital Statistics for 1948 for the Hoyland Urban District are most encouraging and exciting. The Birth Rate has decreased slightly, but it is still higher than that for England and Wales. There has been a general decline in the Birth Rate throughout the country, but the effective reproduction rate (provisional) is still above par. The Crude Death Rate is one of the lowest on record for Hoyland, the next lowest being in 1945. The Infantile Mortality Rate, which some authorities say is the most delicate index of the health of the district, is the lowest rate on record. It is exactly half the rate for the country generally, and the rate for the country is the lowest ever recorded; in fact it is the first occasion it has ever been below 40. This general improvement in Infantile Mortality in this country in recent years compares favourably with the experience of other countries. To what do we attribute this falling off in the Infantile Mortality Rate? Many

factors come into it : improved social services, of course ; more intensive Ante-Natal care and better Midwifery services ; better health education of the people ; and surely the result of the continued efforts on the part of the preventive and social Medical Practitioners. The Still Birth Rate has increased very slightly over the 1947 figure, and it is higher than that for the rest of the country.

The Ministry of Health has asked Medical Officers of Health for areas which constitute Local Health Authorities to submit a short review of the working of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, during its first six months. This review will be prepared and submitted by the County Medical Officer for the West Riding which is the Local Health Authority. As the Divisional Administration deals with Local Health Authority work, and the day to day administration of the various sections are the responsibility of the Divisional Medical Officer, I feel that you should have some information as to how the Division is faring under the Act, and just exactly what service is being provided for this fairly considerable population of nearly 78,000 persons. I cannot hope to give a long comprehensive detailed statistical review at this early stage and I cannot give the position so far as Hoyland is concerned exclusively. There is various over-lapping between local County Districts as there is to some extent between Divisions, but wherever it has been possible to specifically deal with your district, I have done so.

I would like to record my thanks for the loyal help I received from Dr. W. Ferguson. He has now obtained a senior post with the North Riding of Yorkshire, and he leaves us in January.

I would like also to place on record my thanks for the help and courtesy afforded to me by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and other officials, and in particular the help and loyalty of my Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four wards, and the approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Ward.				Acreage.				Number of Houses
Hoyland	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	1,161
Hoyland Common	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	1,199
St. Peter's	...	...	...	744	...	...	...	1,039
Elsecar	...	...	...	622	...	...	...	1,043
Total				1,999				

The Rateable Value of the district is £52,826, whilst the product of a penny rate is £196 as at 31st March, 1949.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1948 as 15,580. This is an increase of 366 over the figure for 1947.

Births. There were 294 live births registered in the area during the year. Of these 158 were males and 136 females. This number is 51 less than that for 1947. There were 10 illegitimate births, 7 male and 3 female.

Still Births. There were 10 still births during the year (6 male and 4 female). This is one more than the previous year. There were no illegitimate still births.

Deaths. 140 deaths (82 male and 58 female) were attributed to this district during 1948. This is a decrease of 43 as compared with the figure for 1947.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. By glancing at these tables it can be seen how this district compares with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Year	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Hoyland Nether U. D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1948	17·9	20·0	19·2	20·1	18·8
1947	20·5	23·3	22·2	22·7	22·8
1946	19·1	22·2	21·3	21·5	21·2
1945	16·1	19·1	19·2	15·7	19·7
1944	17·6	20·3	20·9	15·0	21·8
STILL BIRTHS					
1948	0·42	0·52	0·43	0·39	0·64
1947	0·50	0·62	0·54	0·49	0·59
1946	0·53	0·67	0·59	0·54	0·67
1945	0·46	0·58	0·53	0·40	0·47
1944	0·50	0·64	0·61	0·42	1·17
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)					
1948	10·8	11·6	10·7	11·6	8·9
1947	12·0	13·0	11·9	12·8	12·1
1946	11·5	12·7	11·7	12·7	11·08
1945	11·4	13·5	12·3	13·8	9·1
1944	11·6	13·7	12·4	15·7	10·08

Principal Causes of Death.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.				Male	Female	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...		—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				2	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...			2	—	2
Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	...			1	—	1
CANCER.						
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	...			1	1	2
Stomach and Duodenum	...			4	2	6
Breast	...	...	...	—	1	1
All other sites	...	...		8	4	12
DIABETES	...	...	...	—	1	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...			10	7	17
Heart Diseases	...	...		26	13	39
Other Circulatory Diseases	...			3	2	5
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	5	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	3	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	...			—	1	1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...			1	—	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...			—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	...			1	—	1
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis	...	...	...	2	2	4
Puerperal and/or Post Abortion Sepsis				—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	...			—	—	—
INFANTS.						
Premature Birth	...	...		—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, etc.	...			2	2	4
VIOLENCE.						
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...		—	1	1
Other Violent Causes	...	...		2	2	4
All Other Causes	...	...	...	11	7	18

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP			1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
Under 1 year	..	..	14	..	12	..	16	..	20	..	5	
1 to 2 years	..	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	..	1	
2 to 5 years	..	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	6	..	3	
5 to 15 years	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	—	
15 to 25 years	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	2	
25 to 45 years	..	..	23	..	11	..	15	..	15	..	10	
45 to 65 years	..	..	37	..	35	..	44	..	41	..	33	
65 years and over	..	..	68	..	72	..	88	..	90	..	86	
TOTALS			146	..	132	..	166	..	183	..	140	

Infant Mortality. There were 5 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (2 male and 3 female), equivalent to a rate of 17 per 1,000 live births. As mentioned in another part of my Report, this is a most remarkable rate and gives a very cheerful picture of the health of Hoyland generally. This is the lowest figure on record in the Hoyland District so far as I can gather.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales		126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)		London Administrative County		Hoyland Nether U. D.	
1948	..	34	..	39	..	32	..	31	..	17
1947	..	41	..	47	..	36	..	37	..	58
1946	..	43	..	45	..	37	..	41	..	50
1945	..	46	..	54	..	43	..	53	..	44
1944	..	46	..	52	..	44	..	61	..	40

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital and Wasting Diseases				1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis				-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases ..				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS				1	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	5
1947				6	2	1	2	11	6	2	1	-	20
1946				7	1	-	-	8	2	4	1	1	16
1945				2	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	2	12
1944				6	2	-	-	8	4	2	-	-	14

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during 1948.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	1	4	3	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	..	1	..
Influenza	1	2	2	2	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	1	1	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	2	..

Inquests were held on 19 occasions and in 16 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

National Assistance Act, 1948. No action was taken under Section 47 of this Act. This relates to the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year, a total of 546 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE				1948	1947	1946
Scarlet Fever	..	..		64	40	69
Pneumonia	..	..		38	26	36
Whooping Cough	..	..		148	44	84
Measles	..	..	..	287	296	17
Erysipelas	..	..	..	6	11	14
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	4	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..		1	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		..		..	1	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		..		..	1	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		..		1	25	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..		1	..	..
TOTALS	..	..		546	449	233

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever	1·73	1·82	4·10
Diphtheria	0·08	0·09	0·00
Pneumonia	0·73	0·60	2·49
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	0·03	0·02	0·00
Measles	9·34	8·84	18·42
Whooping Cough	3·42	3·31	9·49
Erysipelas	0·21	0·21	0·38

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	1	4	5	5	9	31	5	3	1	..	..	..	64
Pneumonia	..	3	2	..	1	5	2	3	4	5	5	8	38
Whooping Cough	20	14	21	26	31	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	148
Measles	17	39	34	39	50	101	5	1	..	1	..	..	287
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	6
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTALS	38	60	62	70	91	172	14	8	5	7	10	9	546

Scarlet Fever. During the year 64 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, as compared with 69 in 1947. The number of cases seems to remain reasonably constant from year to year, and the type of case is always mild. After all, there are many mild cases of Scarlet Fever that are never noticed. In fact, the children are never ill. These mild cases, of course, can infect other susceptible people, and there is no doubt that is why the number of cases of the disease persist. During 1948 there were no deaths and no resultant morbidity.

Diphtheria. There were no notifications of Diphtheria during 1948. This very satisfactory state of affairs is an obvious result of the years of struggle to "get over" propaganda measures for Diphtheria Immunisation. There may be other factors which come into the picture, such as improvement in social hygiene, housing and education, but undoubtedly the systematic immunisation against the disease of all infants is the greatest factor. It means, of course, that the indifferences and prejudices concerning this protective treatment by immunisation must never be allowed to get the upper hand, and those that remain must be overcome to maintain this happy situation so far as Hoyland is concerned.

The country generally is experiencing a great reduction in the number of notifications of this disease and in the number of deaths, as the following statistics show.

The provisional total of deaths from Diphtheria in England and Wales in 1948 was 150, compared with an average of about 2,800 deaths annually in the ten-year period 1931-40. This is the lowest number of deaths ever recorded. Totals of deaths and original notifications during the past nine years have been as follows :

Year	Diphtheria Deaths		Cases
1940	...	2,480	46,281
1941	...	2,641	50,797
1942	...	1,827	41,404
1943	...	1,371	34,662
1944	...	934	29,949
1945	...	722	25,246
1946	...	472	18,283
1947	...	244x	10,465x
1948	...	150x	8,034x

x Provisional

I should like to see all children fully protected against Diphtheria by immunisation not later than their first birthday. If I can get 90% of the child population in Hoyland or any other district so protected I shall be very happy. During the year, in Hoyland 126 children under the age of 5 years and 12 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years received protective treatment. At the same time, during the year 6 children received a reinforcing dose of the antigen.

Measles. There were 287 cases of Measles notified during the year, a reduction of 9 compared with 1947. During 1947 it would appear that the part of the year principally affected was the latter half. Early in 1948 the incidence of the disease dropped off until towards the end of the second quarter, when another flare-up of the incidence became apparent. This persisted and grew throughout the third quarter, but began to tail off towards November and December.

The distribution of the cases of Measles was fairly general throughout the Hoyland and Elsecar areas. There were no deaths, and I have had no information about any resultant morbidity in any of the cases.

Whooping Cough. 148 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as against 44 in 1947. There were a few cases towards the middle of 1947 and the number of cases dropped off until the early part of 1948, when we had, during the first two quarters, a fairly sharp incidence of the disease. The prevalence of Whooping Cough in other parts of the Division has generally run in the opposite course to the prevalence of Measles, but here we have in Hoyland during the second quarter a relatively high incidence of Whooping Cough accompanied by a relatively high incidence of Measles. In other words, the peaks of both outbreaks in Hoyland more or less coincided during 1948. There were no deaths from the disease and I have no evidence that there was any resultant morbidity.

I do wish to emphasise the necessity for people, generally, to take every precaution when a child is suffering from Whooping Cough. When a child is so affected, the child is seriously ill and its condition demands medical attention and supervision. I am not sure that parents always call for medical supervision. Not only is the child seriously ill, but he is a menace to any other susceptible child with whom he might come in contact. I am not at all sure that parents appreciate the danger in allowing a child suffering from Whooping Cough to mix with other children; and it is done. I have heard a child "whooping" in a picture house queue, in a shop, and in a public service vehicle. Surely it is not too late to "get it over" to parents that they have a duty to other people, and that infective children should be kept isolated in the interests of the general welfare of the public at large.

Poliomyelitis. There was one case notified during the year, a child of 10, who towards the end of the year was admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. The child made a complete recovery, and I am informed there are no after effects.

Pneumonia. There were 38 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, all of which were cases of acute primary Pneumonia. There were 5 deaths from Pneumonia during the year. 27 of the cases notified occurred over the age of 10.

Tuberculosis. During the year 25 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 15 of which were Pulmonary and 10 Non-Pulmonary. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases.

Tuberculosis.
New Cases notified during 1948.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 5 years	...	1	2	...
5 — 15 years	...	3	3	2
15 — 25 years	3	3	...	...
25 — 35 years	1	1	...	...
35 — 45 years	...	...	1	...
45 — 65 years	3	...	1	...
65 years and over ...	...	...	1	...
Totals	7	8	8	2

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals :

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital. At the same time, arrangements existed for serious cases to be admitted to the Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Since this service was taken over by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board on July 5th, substantially the same arrangements continued.

MATERNITY. Patients were admitted to the Hallamshire Maternity Home, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough. From July 5th the County Council continued to act as agents of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and admission was controlled by the Medical Officer of Health according to the degree of priority of the patients.

Laboratory Facilities. All the necessary facilities for bacteriological Laboratory work are available at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Medical Research Council.

Ambulance Facilities. For cases of infectious diseases the Ambulance of the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital was used up to July 5th. For other cases there were the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals Ambulances and those of the West Riding County Council. Since July 5th, all facilities have been made available by the Local Health Authority and an Ambulance Depot is sited in Hoyland.

Clinics. Infant Welfare Centres are established at Hoyland and Hoyland Common. Ante-Natal Clinics are also held at these Centres as well as Minor Ailment Clinics.

Tuberculosis. The whole of the district is served by the Dispensary at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, which is held each Wednesday and Friday.

Venereal Diseases. Treatment is available at Centres in Barnsley and Sheffield, particulars of which are given below:—

	Men	Women
Barnsley	Mon., 6—8 p.m.	Mon., 2-30—4-30 p.m.
(Queen's Road)	Thurs., 6—8-30 p.m.	Thurs., 2-30—6 p.m.
Sheffield	—	Tues., 4—6 p.m.
(Jessop Hospital	—	Thurs., 4—6 p.m.
for Women)	—	Sat., 11 a.m.—
		12-30 p.m.
Royal Hospital ...	Tues., 6 p.m.	Thurs., 11 a.m.
	Thurs., 6 p.m.	Fri., 6 p.m.
Royal Infirmary	Tues., 5—7 p.m.	Tues., 2—4 p.m.
	Wed., 5—8 p.m.	—
	Fri., 6—8 p.m.	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome. Each house has water laid on to the sink.

The Roebuck Pumping Station of the Board was completed during the year, which, with the alterations to the Roebuck Reservoir, has ensured that practically the whole of the water supplied throughout the Township is of equal hardness, so that excessive total hardness has been reduced from approximately 65 parts to 26 parts per 100,000 parts.

Alterations to mains have been made so that a 7" trunk main serves Hoyland Common, a 5" trunk main serves the higher levels of West Street, and an additional 6" trunk main for the supply of the lower levels between Market Street and Elsecar has been commenced.

Extensive 6", 4" and 3" water mains have been provided for the Housing Schemes off Market Street and Jump Valley.

Twenty fractured mains were repaired, of which one on the 10" pumping main was at first temporarily repaired so that only a comparatively small area was seriously affected.

In certain parts of the district the service pipes are too small or have become "furred up" inside to such an extent as to be unable to meet the demands made on them on every occasion with the result that the flow of water is unsatisfactory. During the year several cases of this kind have been dealt with, and new lengths of water service pipe of the requisite size put in.

Eighty-four samples of water were taken from the household taps in the area, 74 of which were classified as satisfactory and 10 as unsatisfactory. These samples were obtained by an official of the Water Board and examined by the Board's Analyst. In addition, 3 further samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination. These samples were reported to be satisfactory.

**RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES
FOR 1948.**

		Temperatures.		
Month.		Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	...	4·69 inches	52 degrees	32 degrees
February	...	1·26 „	50 „	28 „
March	...	0·37 „	64 „	34 „
April	...	1·19 „	60 „	38 „
May	...	0·16 „	70 „	38 „
June	...	2·28 „	68 „	48 „
July	...	0·82 „	82 „	50 „
August	...	4·90 „	76 „	50 „
September	...	1·13 „	64 „	44 „
October	...	0·93 „	62 „	32 „
November	...	1·07 „	56 „	32 „
December	...	2·47 „	52 „	30 „
		21·84		

(Temperatures taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit Thermometer.)

Hottest day in 1948 ... 82 degrees ... 30th July.

Hottest day in 1947 ... 78 degrees ... 14th August.

Coldest days in 1948 ... 28 degrees ... 21st and 22nd February.

Coldest day in 1947 ... 16 degrees ... 4th March.

Greatest rainfall for one month in 1948 ... 4·90 inches ... August.

Greatest rainfall for one month in 1947 ... 4·29 inches ... March.

Greatest rainfall for one day ... 1·95 inches ... 12th August.

Rainfall for 1948 ... 21·84 inches.

Rainfall for 1947 ... 22·02 inches.

Average rainfall for the past 19 years has been 25·43 inches.

These records are taken at the Elsecar Sewage Disposal Works which is 170 feet above sea level, at 9 a.m. each day for the 24 hours.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There has been no necessity during the year to make any extensions to the present sewer system. Despite the considerable subsidence which has taken place owing to coal mining there has been very little effect on the sewers in the district. Periodic inspection has been made of all sewers, manholes and stormwater overflows and with the exception of the Millhouses Street sewer there has been very little difficulty in keeping the good flow.

A considerable number of new parts were ordered for replacement to the various apparatus at the Elsecar Sewage Works, which will be erected when delivery takes place. There have been no complaints received from the Rivers Board regarding the effluent from the works at Elsecar or Shortwood works, and the Inspector reports that the effluent has been very satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, one destructor fireman and tipman and eight scavengers.

Towards the close of the year, two Karrier C.K 3 (10 cubic yards all steel bodies) Refuse Collection Vehicles were put into commission, and these vehicles of pleasing design have put new life into the service. The two vehicles which have been replaced were 11 years and 12 years old respectively and were constantly breaking down and on a few occasions the service had to be carried on with only one vehicle.

During January, 1949, a privately owned lorry was engaged for a period of three weeks in order to clear the Town of accumulated refuse.

Collection.

Table II shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight. During the year, for a period of four months every load of refuse was weighed and formed the basis of estimating the total weight collected.

Dustbins were emptied on the average of 41·6 times, pails 52·9 times and privies 7 times during the year.

Disposal.

Table III shows the place of disposal of the 6,707 tons 9 cwts. of refuse collected.

The bulk of the refuse is now being tipped by controlled methods at Milton Tip in accordance with Ministry of Health's requirements.

The tip is now reaching the stage when the future usage of the site should be considered so that the necessary plans may be prepared and levels determined. In my opinion the site offers possibilities for development along two main channels.

- (a) It is well sited for development as a Recreation Ground with sufficient room for a Football Ground, Cricket Pitch, Tennis Courts and a Nine Hole Golf Course.
- (b) Alternatively, the site has excellent possibilities for development as an industrial layout. It is well served by roadways, and by the purchase of a small amount of land on the east side of the tip access could be gained to the Elsecar Railway Sidings.

Costing.

Table IV gives details of the expenditure in connection with the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1949, and Table V summarises these costs, giving the cost per ton of refuse collected both inclusive and exclusive of general administrative, depreciation and loan charges.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year :—

Type.				No.
Water Closets	...	...	...	4,170
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	31
Privies	...	...	...	17
Pail Closets	...	...	...	24
Total				4,242

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1949.

Table I shows the number of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I. *Refuse Receptacles.*

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ...	3	...	...	1,222	1,225
Hoyland Common	1	...	...	1,255	1,256
St. Peter's ...	2	1	...	1,124	1,127
Elsecar	11	...	24	1,089	1,124
Totals ...	17	1	24	4,690	4,732

TABLE II. *Summary of Work Done.*

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			t.	c.	q.
Dustbins ...	195,305	2,548	6,312	19	0
Dry Ashpits ...	19	12	28	16	0
Privy Middens	121	20	48	0	0
Pails	1,268	50	120	0	0
Total	196,713	2,630	6,509	15	0
Trade Refuse ...	4,484	280	197	14	0
Grand Total ...	201,197	2,910	6,707	9	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 23·60 cwts. The following statement shows the comparative figure for the past five years.

1944	...	21·29 cwts.
1945	...	22·5 „
1946	...	22·36 „
1947	...	23·93 „
1948	...	23·60 „

Refuse is disposed of by incineration and by tipping at the Milton and Hoyland Common sites. The tipping is entirely controlled, whilst the incinerator has dealt adequately with trade refuse, fish offal, etc.

TABLE III. *Public Cleansing Service — Place of Disposal.*

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL					
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR:—						
House Refuse	—	T. C. Q. —	—	T. C. Q. —	—	—
Trade Refuse	280	197 14 0	—	—	—	—
TIPS:—House Refuse:—						
Milton Tip	—	—	2600	6437 15 0	—	—
FARMS:—House Refuse	—	—	—	—	30	72 0 0
TOTALS	280	197 14 0	2600	6437 15 0	30	72 0 0
PERCENTAGE—1947/48		3·49%		96·51%		—
PERCENTAGE—1948/49		2·95%		95·98%		1·07%

TABLE IV. **Public Cleansing Service.**
Details of Expenditure, Year ending 31st March, 1949.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	2428 15 7		
2	Superannuation	58 0 3		
3	National Insurance	85 3 6		
4	Tools and Implements	3 11 0		
5	Transport Charges	1890 10 7		
6	Miscellaneous	35 10 11		
7	Proportion of General Charges	114 19 6		4636 11 4
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	69 4 6		
9	Superannuation	3 5 3		
10	National Insurance	1 15 8		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	—		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	13 6		
14	Tools and Implements	—		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	3 7 2	143 0 1	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	218 9 8		
19	Superannuation	5 5 10		
20	National Insurance	7 6 2		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	8 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	3 7 2		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	10 2 11	253 10 9	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	260 4 0		
27	Superannuation	3 13 7		
28	National Insurance	8 18 2		
29	Maintenance	1 17 6		
30	Transport Charges	—		
31	Miscellaneous	17 4 11		
32	Proportion of General Charges	12 15 6	304 13 8	701 4 6
Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				£5337 15 10
Less Gross Income —Collection, Disposal and Salvage				438 16 0
Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..				£4898 19 10

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		
		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING
				Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	4379 4 1	4636 11 4	74 18 11	143 0 1	243 3 8
2	Gross Income ..	19 10 0	19 10 0	9 15 0	9 15 0	—
3	Net Cost	4359 14 1	4617 1 4	65 3 11	133 5 1	243 3 8
4	Net Cost per Ton..	13 0	13 10	2	4	9
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	288 9 0	305 9 8	4 6 4	8 16 4	16 1 10
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	955 0 7	1011 8 1	14 5 6	29 3 9	53 5 4
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	22 · 24d.	23 · 55d.	0 · 33d.	0 · 68d.	1 · 24d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £	9 · 50%	10 · 06%	0 · 14%	0 · 29%	0 · 53%

Estimated Population	15,580
Number of Houses or Premises	4,565
Rateable Value of District	£52,826
Product of 1d. Rate	£196
Total Rates in the £	19/6

Year ending 31st March, 1949.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
253 10 9	318 2 7	396 10 10	291 18 2	304 13 8	4989 4 10	5337 15 10
—	9 15 0	9 15 0	409 11 0	409 11 0	438 16 0	438 16 0
253 10 9	308 7 7	386 15 10	Cr.117 12 10	104 17 4	4550 8 10	4898 19 10
9	11	1 1	Cr. 4	Cr. 3	13 7	14 8
16 15 5	20 8 2	25 11 9	Cr. 7 15 8	Cr. 6 18 9	301 1 6	324 2 8
55 10 8	67 10 10	84 14 5	Cr. 25 15 3	Cr. 22 19 5	996 16 2	1073 3 1
1·29d.	1·57d.	1·97d.	Cr. 0·60d.	Cr. 0·53d.	23·21d.	24·99d.
0·55%	0·67%	0·84%	Cr. 0·25%	Cr. 0·22%	9·92%	10·68%

T. C. Q.

Total Tonnage Collected	..	..	..	6,707	9	0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum				443	18	1
do.	do.		day			
Average length of haul	..	..	..	One	Mile	

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

The collection of Salvage has remained an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service, and below is a summary of the various materials salvaged during the year, together with details of the value, and also a summary showing the total amount of salvaged materials sold. These details do not include any materials sold either by the Housing or Highways Departments of the Council.

Towards the close of the year the Council introduced a Salvage Bonus Scheme in order to provide an incentive for the employees to collect the maximum amount of salvageable materials. It is early yet to satisfactorily assess the results, although the small but steady increase in amounts is encouraging.

Salvage Statistics.

Year ended 31st March, 1949.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	56	3	3	—	382	12	7
Ferrous Metals ...	2	9	1	—	4	18	3
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	1	1	3	2	5	11
Rags, etc.	3	19	1	7	19	14	3
	62	13	2	10	£409	11	0

Total Salvage Sold.

May, 1940, to March, 1949.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	571	12	3	—	3367	8	5
Ferrous Metals ...	111	17	3	—	173	18	10½
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	—	1	24	50	1	4
Rubber	7	4	2	—	15	19	3
Rags	21	9	2	27	221	3	4
Bones	10	3	—	3	41	17	10½
Glass	3	12	—	—	14	0	1
	728	—	—	26	£3884	9	2

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following visits were made for the abatement of nuisances and for the supervision of work in progress:—

<i>Housing.</i>				No. of Visits paid
Nature of Inspections				
Housing and Public Health Acts	...	...	...	1,502
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	185
Miscellaneous Housing	...	...	...	10
Housing Works in Progress	...	...	...	86
 <i>Meat and Food Inspections.</i>				
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	72
Other Premises	...	...	...	212
Butchers	...	...	...	12
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	15
Grocers	...	...	...	25
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	20
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	24
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	36
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	10
Tubercle Baccilli	...	...	...	10
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	24
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	18
Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	14
 <i>Infectious Disease.</i>				
Inquiries and Disinfection	...	...	...	83
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14
 <i>General Sanitation.</i>				
Water Supply	...	...	...	33
Drainage	...	...	...	65
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	31
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	37
Factories	...	...	...	50
Workshops	...	...	...	35
Bakehouses	...	...	...	45
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	24
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	10
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	80

General Sanitation—continued.

Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	95
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	55
Interviews	...	...	...	...	340
Salvage	...	...	...	...	28
Schools	...	...	...	...	30
Shops	...	...	...	...	15
Total No. of Inspections					3,450

The number of nuisances dealt with included 23 outstanding at the end of 1947. 275 informal and 53 statutory notices were served, of which 258 and 38 respectively were complied with. The number outstanding at the end of the year was 17. During the year 409 complaints were reported as follows :—

Nature of Complaint					No. Received
Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	39
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	125
Choked Street Gully	...	...	...	...	2
Choked Sewer	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances—Poultry and Pigs	...	...	...	...	3
Burst Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	7
Defective W.C. Cisterns	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	2
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	31
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	161
Inadequate Water Supply	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Sink Waste Pipe	...	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. Pedestal	...	...	...	...	5
Sewage in Cellar	...	...	...	...	5
Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Sink	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	11
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1
					409

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSING.

During the year 1948 a total of 515 houses were inspected for housing defects, 1,502 visits being made for this purpose.

The repair and maintenance of existing houses is a serious problem. There are still a large number of houses with no separate W.C. accommodation and without hot water systems and bathrooms. These are amenities which every house should possess.

A serious difficulty also experienced by the department is the slowness with which some of the contractors execute work for which they receive orders. In not a few cases, owners of property, upon receipt of notices, instruct their contractors to carry out the necessary work, but some of the latter have been very slow in completing it. This practice not only ties the hands of the department to a certain extent, as it is difficult to put pressure upon an owner who has actually placed an order for work to be done, but it also considerably increases the work of inspection as a result of repeated visits to see if work has been completed.

The housing shortage is still serious despite the strenuous efforts made by the Council to push their building programme forward.

In addition to the demand for new houses to supply the need created by the fact that there are more families than there are houses to accommodate them, we must remember that there are still a large number of houses which should be dealt with under the Slum Clearance procedure.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year under review, this matter has received a considerable amount of attention. The following properties were dealt with during the year:—

Type of House		Infested	Disinfested
Council Houses		36	36
Other Houses		125	125

An increased number of complaints of infestation by cock-roaches were received. Experiments have been carried out with the use of D.D.T. Liquid, D.D.T. Powder and Gammexane Powder, good results obtaining with each of these preparations.

There appears to be a growing appreciation among the public of the dangers and discomfort arising from vermin and an increasing desire to be free from household pests such as bugs, fleas and cockroaches. In a number of cases there is a genuine desire on the part of the tenants to assist in ridding houses of these pests. At the same time, however, there are still some people who apparently accept verminous conditions without question.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The following are details of the classification of Dairy premises and Milk Purveyors in the district:—

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	...	...	16
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	...	...	22
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	...	...	13
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately)	...	...	175
No. of persons registered as dairymen	...	...	13
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	...	...	72
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	...	...	19

During the year 10 samples were taken, 4 of milk produced in Hoyland and 6 of milk produced outside Hoyland. Of these, 7 were satisfactory and 3 were unsatisfactory.

One supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin tested milk and one to retail Pasteurised milk in the area were granted.

ICE CREAM.

During the year 4 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The carcasses of 212 pigs were inspected during the year, the pigs being killed for the owners' personal use by licensed slaughtermen. The following items were condemned:—

TUBERCULOSIS.	6 pigs' heads.
	4 pigs' plucks.
	3 pigs' mesenteries.
CIRRHOSIS.	2 pigs' livers.

Items of other foodstuff found unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

Tinned Foodstuffs.

No. of Cans or Jars

Grape Fruit	...	...	...	...	4
Pickles . .	...	...	...	...	23
Baked Beans	...	..	...	...	4
Meat and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2
Jam	...	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	57
Fish	...	...	...	...	25
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	1
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	7
Salmon...	...	...	...	...	2
Pears	...	...	...	...	5
Peas	...	...	...	...	10
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	1
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	31
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	3
Soup	...	...	...	...	9
Apricots	...	...	...	...	1
Bacon	...	...	...	...	2
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	10
Plums	...	...	...	...	6
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	2
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	6
Damsons	...	...	...	...	1
Cherries	...	...	...	...	2
Apples	...	...	...	...	1
Grapes	...	...	...	...	6

Other Foodstuffs.

Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	14½-lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	16-lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst by the district Council Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1948, 60 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VI.

With respect to Samples Numbers 685, 690, 695, 696, 701, 703, 704, 706, 707, 715, 723, 725, 741 and 742, the Analyst reported that whilst the solids not fat fell below the presumptive limit of 8·5% the freezing point indicated that water had not been added.

Sample Number 739 was reported by the Analyst as containing only 98% of the minimum amount of fat required. The producer was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

There were several cases of rat and mice infestation during the year. Pre-baiting and poisoning on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Food was carried out. The results were very satisfactory and the procedure adopted met with considerable success.

Food shops and food stores appear to be very slightly affected by rat and mice infestation.

The Council's Sewage Works have been treated with good results and will be treated again at frequent intervals.

It is pleasing to note that the Council's refuse tips are free from infestation. Controlled tipping is carried out at both Milton and Hoyland Common refuse tips.

TABLE VI.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
684	1.0319	12.54	3.81	8.73	.73	..
685	1.0309	12.14	3.68	8.46	.71	..
686	1.0325	12.14	3.36	8.78	.73	..
687	1.0314	11.96	3.43	8.53	.71	..
688	1.0322	11.78	3.12	8.66	.72	..
689	1.0327	12.40	3.53	8.87	.71	..
690	1.0294	14.02	5.53	8.49	.71	..
691	1.0313	12.20	3.65	8.55	.71	..
692	1.0316	11.52	3.02	8.50	.71	..
693	1.0314	12.32	3.73	8.59	.71	..
694	1.0315	11.64	3.14	8.50	.71	..
695	1.0310	11.92	3.47	8.45	.71	..
696	1.0311	11.62	3.20	8.42	.72	..
697	1.0327	12.80	3.86	8.94	.75	..
698	1.0315	12.04	3.47	8.57	.71	..
699	1.0316	12.00	3.42	8.58	.71	..
700	1.0316	11.80	3.25	8.55	.71	..
701	1.0309	12.04	3.59	8.45	.72	..
702	1.0320	11.92	3.27	8.65	.72	..
703	1.0308	12.08	3.65	8.43	.72	..
704	1.0313	11.62	3.16	8.46	.72	..
705	1.0319	11.84	3.22	8.62	.72	..
706	1.0315	11.50	3.03	8.47	.70	..
707	1.0300	13.00	4.57	8.43	.72	..
708	1.0320	13.20	4.34	8.86	.74	..
709	1.0325	12.68	3.80	8.88	.74	..
710	1.0323	11.90	3.20	8.70	.73	..
711	1.0317	12.08	3.47	8.61	.72	..
712	1.0315	12.20	3.61	8.59	.72	..
713	1.0320	12.66	3.89	8.77	.73	..
714	1.0306	13.20	4.62	8.58	.72	..
715	1.0312	11.62	3.18	8.44	.72	..
716	1.0321	12.22	3.50	8.72	.73	..
717	1.0320	13.26	4.40	8.86	.73	..
718	1.0318	12.46	3.76	8.70	.73	..
719	1.0320	12.64	3.88	8.76	.74	..
720	1.0312	12.60	4.00	8.60	.72	..
721	1.0302	12.84	4.40	8.44	.71	..
722	1.0314	12.20	3.63	8.57	.71	..
723	1.0309	12.60	3.56	8.44	.71	..
724	1.0325	11.72	3.01	8.71	.73	..
725	1.0310	12.12	3.64	8.48	.71	..
726	1.0318	12.14	3.50	8.64	.72	..
727	1.0317	12.00	3.40	8.60	.72	..
728	1.0325	12.60	3.74	8.86	.74	..
729	1.0332	12.26	3.32	8.94	.75	..
730	1.9319	12.86	4.08	8.78	.73	..
731	1.0319	12.14	3.48	8.66	.72	..
732	1.0311	12.54	3.97	8.57	.71	..
733	1.0313	11.94	3.43	8.51	.71	..
734	1.0307	13.34	4.72	8.62	.72	..
735	1.0329	13.48	4.40	9.08	.76	..
736	1.0319	12.16	3.50	8.66	.72	..
737	1.0314	12.86	4.18	8.68	.72	..
738	1.0314	12.36	3.78	8.58	.72	..
739	1.0316	11.42	2.94	8.48	.71	..
740	1.0320	11.88	3.24	8.64	.71	..
741	1.0312	11.74	3.28	8.46	.71	..
742	1.0308	12.00	3.58	8.42	.70	..
743	1.0314	13.02	4.33	8.69	.72	..
Average	1.0317	12.28	3.65	8.60	.72	..

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are three moveable dwellings in the district which have been occupied for many years. It is very doubtful if the Caravans could be moved for many yards after remaining in the one place for so long a period.

Each Caravan is connected to the Water Board mains and each has the use of Water Closets.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 = 1938.

Fifteen visits were made during the year under the above Acts. Two cases were found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and these were dealt with by informal action.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 43 Factories and Workshops registered in the district, and 85 inspections have been carried out during the year. No complaints have been received regarding the condition or insufficiency of sanitary conveniences or cleanliness in general. There were 4 cases of uncleanness and two cases of ineffective drainage of floors which were found during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, and all were remedied as a result of informal action.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 17 plans were passed as follows :—

7 for Garages.

2 for Bungalows.

4 for alterations and extensions of existing buildings.

1 for 1 House.

1 for Army Cadet Hut.

1 for Chemical Store.

1 for 3 Coal Stores.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

DIVISIONAL SCHEME OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES.

DIVISION No. 22.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1948.

The County Districts forming Division 22 are as follows:—

Hoyland Urban.	Penistone Rural.
Penistone Urban.	Wortley Rural.
Stocksbridge Urban.	

Area of Division	...	...	...	...	89,923 acres
Estimated Population (Mid. Year 1948)	...	...	...	...	78,570
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	...	...	...	18·4
Death Rates (all per 1,000 estimated population)					
All Causes	...	...	...	...	8·8
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1·22
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	3·11
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	0·14
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	0·88
Respiratory T.B.	...	...	...	...	0·25
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0·04
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	26
Diarrhœa—Deaths in infants under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	4·16
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	Nil

Births.

The number of Live Births registered in the Divisional Area during 1948 was 1,442 (males 750, females 692). This was equal to a rate of 18·4 per thousand of the estimated population.

During the year, 33 Still Births were registered. Illegitimate Births totalled 39; 24 males and 15 females.

Deaths.

The deaths in 1948 numbered 690 (390 males, 300 females), the Death Rate from all causes being 8·8. Unfortunately an Areal Comparability Factor is not available and, therefore, it is not possible to give adjusted Death Rates. It will be appreciated, however, that the age and sex constitution of the population is not the same in different districts, and this affects the level of the Crude Death Rate. An adjusted Death Rate takes into account the variation in age and sex distribution, and is a more reliable index for comparison of different districts.

Urban and Rural Statistics for 1948.

These are set out below for the aggregate districts, and a comparison is afforded with the figures for England and Wales.

Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.

	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Respiratory Diseases Death Rate	Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Cancer	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Diarrhoea (Deaths under 2 per 1000 Live Births)
Division 22 ...	18·4	8·8	0·14	0·88	3·11	1·22	0·29	26	4·16
U.D's in West Riding	18·3	11·8	0·12	1·34	3·98	1·83	0·44	38	4·17
R.D's in West Riding	19·2	9·8	0·12	0·15	3·03	1·49	0·43	40	4·97
West Riding Administrative County	18·5	11·3	0·12	1·29	3·73	1·74	0·44	39	4·38
England and Wales ...	17·9	10·8	X	X	X	1·86	0·51	34	3·3

X Figures not yet available.

Infant Mortality.

In 1948, the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 37, representing a rate of 26 per thousand Live Births.

The majority of the deaths of infants were from the group of causes which includes congenital debility, premature birth and injury at birth, and of these deaths most occurred in the first four weeks of life.

The general rate for Division 22 compares very favourably with that for the rest of the County.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Estimated Population 1948 ...	...	...	...	78,570
Number of Live Births ...	...	...	...	1,442
Number of Illegitimate Births ...	...	...	...	39
Number of Still Births ...	...	...	...	33
Estimated Child Population (0—4) (supplied by Registrar General)	...	...	...	7,839
Estimated Child Population (5—14) (supplied by Registrar General)	...	...	...	11,197

Below I give some statistics concerning the Child Welfare Centres and/or Ante-Natal Clinics which are established in the Division. The area is very well covered for these services, there being 14 Child Welfare Centres and 9 Ante-Natal Clinics. In a number of areas where no Ante-Natal Clinic is established, there is an arrangement whereby expectant Mothers may receive Ante-Natal supervision and examination at the Child Welfare Centre. This applies in such places as Grenoside, Loxley, Oughtibridge, Stannington, Worrall and Cawthorne.

I need not emphasise the value of the "Clinic" in the everyday life of the young Mother and her baby. The Clinic has come to be recognised as a very important appointment during each week. At the Clinic the young Mother meets others, where they discuss the various idiosyncracies of the respective children and where they talk welfare amongst themselves in their own way. They are able to get advice from a Doctor if it is required in the interests of the child or the Mother, and they are able to see the Nurse and discuss important domestic matters with her. In all, this is a complete Welfare Service. Of course, the Mothers, when they visit the Welfare, make it a social event, and one does not blame them. Anything which encourages the young Mother to attend the Clinic is important in this service. The Health Visitor, as she goes round the homes and sees the Mother and

the baby in the home surroundings, advises the Mother to bring the baby to the Clinic, and it is very comforting to the young Mother to find, on going to the Clinic, that she is welcomed there by the same Nurse who visited her in her home. There is at once a feeling of confidence on the Mother's part. This is one of my main reasons for having the Health Visitor in the Clinic. There are some who say that a Health Visitor should spend her time practically exclusively visiting homes of the people and not spending so much time in Clinics. The Health Visitor who visits the home ought to be one of the staff of the Clinic. In Division 22 we find that the Clinic is a very popular event in the day's life of the Mothers and the attendances are extremely good.

Not all the premises in which the Clinics are held can be stated to be ideal by any means, but they are the best we can have at the moment, and it is amazing how much good work is done in those Clinics.

Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

	Urban Districts			Rural Districts	
	Hoyland	Penis- tone	Stocks- bridge	Penis- tone	Wortley
Number of Infant Welfare sessions held each week ...	2	1	1	1	6
Number of Infant Welfare sessions held each fortnight...	—	—	—	—	3
Number of Ante-Natal sessions held each week ...	2	—	—	—	2
Number of Ante-Natal sessions held each fortnight ...	—	1	1	—	2

Child Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during this year	Children up to 5 years
CHAPELTOWN. Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. A. Anderson and Miss E. Gerrard.	Wednesday afternoon	131	2928
ECCLESFIELD. Gatty Memorial Hall. Dr. A. Anderson and Miss B. S. Ward.	Monday afternoon	387	3240
GRENOSIDE. Scout Hut. Dr. E. G. Wilson and Miss B. S. Ward.	Tuesday afternoon	81	2092
HIGH GREEN. Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Rd. Dr. W. Ferguson and Miss E. Gerrard.	Tuesday afternoon	91	2161
LOXLEY. Congregational Chapel. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. M. Homeyer.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	80	682
OUGHTIBRIDGE. Church Hall. Dr. W. Ferguson and Miss D. Sill.	Thursday afternoon	153	1566
STANNINGTON. Methodist Sunday School. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. M. Homeyer.	Wednesday afternoon	169	2217
WORRALL. Memorial Hall. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. M. Homeyer.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	73	811
TANKERSLEY. Scout Hall. Dr. E. Allott and Miss D. Rimmer.	Alternate Monday afternoons	9	324
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott and Miss M. F. Senior.	Tuesday afternoon	139	2946

Child Welfare Centres — continued.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during this year	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. M. Allott and Miss D. Rimmer.	Thursday afternoon	112	3208
PENISTONE. Methodist Chapel, Shrewsbury Road. Dr. M. V. Wilby and Miss W. Morris.	Monday afternoon	700	1782
CAWTHORNE. Golf Club (Weighing Centre only). Miss B. E. Haigh.	Wednesday afternoon	141	1014
STOCKSBRIDGE. British Hall. Dr. D. Patterson and Miss W. Morris.	Tuesday afternoon	376	2142

Ante-Natal and other Clinics.

Name and Address of Clinic. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Times of sessions	Total Number of attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.
CHAPELTOWN. Hallamshire Maternity Home. Dr. M. R. Powell.	Tuesday a.m. & p.m. Thursday a.m.	1556	71
ECCLESFIELD. Gatty Memorial Hall. Dr. M. Rushbrook and Miss B. S. Ward.	Thursday p.m.	1024	16
HIGH GREEN. Methodist Sunday School. Dr. W. Ferguson and Miss E. Gerrard.	Wednesday p.m.	190	3
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott and Miss M. F. Senior.	Monday p.m.	766	33
HOYLAND COMMON, Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. M. Allott and Miss D. Rimmer.	Wednesday p.m.	437	42
PENISTONE. Shrewsbury Road Methodist Chapel. Dr. M. V. Wilby and Miss W. Morris.	1st Friday a.m.	100	7
STOCKSBRIDGE. British Hall. Dr. D. Patterson and Miss W. Morris.	1st and 3rd Friday p.m.	245	15

Consultant Services.

In conjunction with the scheme for Ante-Natal Supervision is that of the Consultant Clinic. In this area we are able to call on the services of three Consultants in Sheffield——Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Stacey. Cases referred to these three gentlemen are invariably seen at their consulting rooms. In addition, Mr. Patrick has a weekly Clinic at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, at which patients from the Hoyland area can be seen, and for those patients living in areas accessible to Barnsley, Mr. Stacey has a weekly Clinic at 2, Pollitt Street, Barnsley.

During 1948 the number of cases referred to the Consultants was 62.

Birth Control.

The West Riding County Council has provided a Clinic at Swinton to which Child Welfare Medical Officers can refer patients to receive advice and instruction in birth control methods in those cases where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health. During 1948, 11 such cases were referred from the Division.

Lying-in Accommodation.

The area is served in the main by the Hallamshire Maternity Home. Cases are, however, admitted to the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

The present demand on the accommodation far exceeds that which can be provided and in consequence priority is given to the following types of cases:—

- (a) Primiparæ.
- (b) Patients with unsatisfactory home conditions.
- (c) Patients with abnormalities of pregnancy.

On July 5th, 1948, this service was taken over by the Regional Hospital Boards, but the authority continued to deal with this service on an agency basis until the end of the year. Consequently there were no material alterations in the service.

Care of Premature Infants.

Of recent years more care and attention has been paid to Premature Babies. In the final assessment of the reduction in the infantile mortality rate, it is probable that the drive for the provision of more care and attention for the Premature Baby has had a marked effect. In this Division they are zealously and carefully safeguarded so far as is humanly possible. It must be borne in mind that a Premature Baby is a special problem demanding the utmost skill for the safeguarding of its welfare. Because the Local Health Authority, through the Medical Officer of Health or the Health

Visitor, or both, take an apparent "over-enthusiastic" interest in the child's welfare, it is not for any other reason than that they have the welfare of that child at heart; it is certainly not that they wish to interfere in the ordinary domestic life of the home into which the Premature Baby has arrived.

The West Riding County Council approved of a scheme whereby Health Visitors would be sent as resident students at the Sorrento Maternity Hospital in Birmingham, where a most comprehensive course in the care and welfare of Premature Babies could be received.

We have one Health Visitor in our Division, Miss Rimmer, of Hoyland, who received this special training, and is available to visit the home of the infant immediately upon receipt of a notice that a premature child has been born. The West Riding County Council have also provided each Division with an outfit called a "Sorrento Cot," which is composed of a special cot, with special equipment including blankets, baby clothing, oxygen cylinder, etc., etc. This equipment is available to be rushed out to any home where the Nurse considers that it is required for a Premature Baby. The County Council have also on their staff a Pædiatrician who is available, when required, at any time to go to the home of a Premature Baby and give the Midwife or General Practitioner, or the Health Visitor, expert advice on the treatment and care of the infant. A Home Help under the Home Help scheme may also be available to go to the home to help the Mother, so that the Mother may be allowed to give her undivided attention to the care of the child. If Hospital facilities are required, then these are provided at the Jessop Hospital for Women, in Sheffield.

It is some time ago since the West Riding County Council, in their determination to do everything possible for the Premature Baby, decided to instal in the Hallamshire Maternity Home a Premature Baby Unit. In preparation for the commencement of this unit, the Matron, Miss Lancefield, was one of the first of the County Staff to attend the special Course at the Sorrento Hospital to have this training. Although employed in the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Miss Lancefield has always been willing to give advice and help in any such case. Preparations for this unit were still proceeding on the 5th July, when the Hospital was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board. The County Council have now approved of a scheme whereby Midwives can attend this Course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment is provided for expectant and nursing mothers attending Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics. Before July 5th this treatment had to be recommended by the Medical Officer. Since the coming into being of the National Health Service Act, 1946, every expectant and nursing mother is entitled to a dental examination. These schemes, however, have been very badly supported, although at the time of writing more mothers are taking advantage of the scheme to have an examination and, if found necessary, to have treatment carried out.

Supply of Milk and Other Foods.

The scheme for the sale and distribution of dried milk and other foods is carried out through the Child Welfare Clinics. It includes the provision of Dried Milk Powder, Virol, Glucose D, Pure Cod Liver Oil, Olive Oil, etc. Some idea of the amount of work and time involved in the scheme can be obtained from the following table giving the yearly sales of the more popular branded supplies.

CLINIC	Virol	Glucose D	Pure Cod Liver Oil	Olive Oil	Sunrose	Ostermilk	Cow and Gate	Trufood
HOYLAND	81	2115	28	78	1553	646	1943	200
HOYLAND COMMON	128	1774	-	75	551	591	2594	24
GRENOSIDE	112	498	11	41	192	268	350	9
CHAPELTOWN ..	79	382	9	52	687	417	1263	-
ECCLESFIELD ..	143	538	11	63	1363	1531	1169	142
HIGH GREEN ..	98	340	9	91	475	669	1028	-
TANKERSLEY ..	44	459	-	68	-	-	307	-
STOCKSBRIDGE ..	61	785	4	69	1849	300	1194	-
OUGHTIBRIDGE ..	77	553	7	29	439	174	541	-
WORRALL	96	263	6	-	146	483	-	12
LOXLEY	63	417	-	5	173	567	-	9
STANNINGTON ..	110	494	-	11	343	943	278	74
CAWTHORNE ..	152	1105	2	14	416	108	458	228
PENISTONE	72	487	-	53	237	108	385	-
PACKINGS ..	1-lb. car- tons	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. pkts.	8-oz. bottles	8-oz. bottles	1-lb. tins	1-lb. tins	1-lb. pkts.	1-lb. tins

Health Visiting.

The mainstay of most schemes to safeguard the health of mothers and young children is the Health Visitor, who has to visit and give advice in the homes of the mothers. Since the coming into being of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the scope of the work of the Health Visitor has been greatly extended. It now includes the visiting of persons in their own homes for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers, and as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. In short, she is to be the people's philosopher and friend from the cradle to the grave.

This is a very drastic change from the old order, and one which cannot be evolved overnight. Yet with goodwill on all sides it can be achieved. The great extension of duties demands two things, liaison with Hospitals and close liaison with general Medical Practitioners.

So far as this Division is concerned, our relationship with the Hospitals is very good. Information asked for by both sides is readily obtained and given and there is no reason why this effective liaison should not continue.

Integration between the work of the Health Department and the General Practitioner is not quite so good. I think the General Practitioner can use the services of the Health Visitor more than is appreciated. In her new role the Health Visitor can materially assist in giving continued advice to patients. The family Doctor now has not the time to give this advice which helps his patients along the road to recovery.

All these ideals, however, will not be achieved until the number of nurses increases. We have seven qualified Health Visitors and four assistant Visitors. They have done and are still doing a very good job of work. Mistresses of their job and oblivious of time, they have undertaken a magnitude of tasks with cheerfulness and unselfishness which reflects the greatest credit on their abilities. We have room for fourteen Health Visitors. I hope we can get the vacancies soon filled so that the burden on the present staff may be eased a little as they advance to the eventide of their working lives.

The following table shows the disposition of the Nurses throughout the Division.

Hoyland Nether U.D.

NURSE D. RIMMER .. HOYLAND COMMON.

NURSE M. F. SENIOR .. HOYLAND, PLATTS COMMON, ELSECAR.

NURSE E. CHETTBURGH -do- -do- -do-
(Asst. H.V.)

Stocksbridge U.D.

NURSE W. MORRIS .. STOCKSBRIDGE, BOLSTERSTONE.

NURSE D. SILL DEEPCAR.

NURSE H. DRANSFIELD.. STOCKSBRIDGE and PENISTONE.
(Asst. H.V.)

Penistone U.D.**Penistone R.D.**

These areas have been covered by NURSE MORRIS, with the exception of Cawthorne and Silkstone, which were covered by NURSE HAIGH, of Dodworth.

Wortley R.D.

NURSE E. GERRARD } CHAPELTOWN, HIGH GREEN, WARREN,
NURSE D. M. SIMPSON } .. BURN CROSS, THORPE HESLEY.
(Asst. H.V.)

NURSE B. S. WARD } ECCLESFIELD, PARSON CROSS,
NURSE L. M. BEAUMONT } GRENOSIDE.
(Asst. H.V.)

NURSE E. M. HOMEYER.. STANNINGTON, LOXLEY, WORRALL,
BRADFELD.

Home Nursing.

This service was undertaken by the County Council on the 5th July, 1948. There are 13 Home Nurses, of whom 6 also undertake Midwifery. At the end of the year they had made 10,035 visits. That is a bald statement of fact, but it is no indication of the value and worth of the Home Nursing Service. The District Nurse as she was formerly known tended to be at the beck and call of every contributor to the former Nursing Associations. As a result, curative medicine, as practiced by a District Nurse, tended to become merely the care of the chronic sick.

Now the status of the Home Nurse is being raised. Many persons now sick in their own homes seek the services of the Nurse. The Doctor overwhelmed with work is now turning to the Nurse for long-awaited assistance. The effects of this Doctor-Nurse partnership can indeed be very far-reaching.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

During the year, the number of children immunised was 733, and 570 children received booster doses. Details are given below :—

County District	Number of Children Immunised in 1948			Number given Secondary Doses
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Total	
Hoyland Nether Urban ...	126	12	138	6
Penistone Urban	87	2	89	5
Stocksbridge Urban ...	85	19	104	8
Penistone Rural	50	7	57	7
Wortley Rural	244	101	345	544
Totals	592	141	733	570

83 persons were vaccinated during the year, and 13 re-vaccinated. Details are given below :—

County District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated	Total
Hoyland Nether Urban ...	25	6	31
Penistone Urban	13	5	18
Stocksbridge Urban ...	3	...	3
Penistone Rural	10	...	10
Wortley Rural	32	2	34
Totals	83	13	96

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis.

All notified cases of Tuberculosis are investigated with a view to ensuring that the patient avails himself of facilities for treatment and the examination and supervision of the health of contacts. In this area we have two Tuberculosis Nurses who undertake this work along with duties at the various Dispensaries. Particular emphasis is placed on the care of the children of the tuberculous patient, and in this connection housing authorities are asked to co-operate. It is gratifying to know that in this Division all the District Councils are willing to play their part in helping to overcome this difficult problem. Where necessary shelters are provided and supplies of beds and bedding are available to enable patients to sleep alone. Supplies of clothing and extra nourishment are also provided where considered necessary.

Other Types of Illness.

All patients discharged from Hospital needing care and attention become the responsibility of the Health Authority. Consequently the Authority is prepared to afford any such care which may be thought necessary. In 1948, however, the demand for such care was negligible.

There was quite a brisk demand, however, for equipment held by the Home Nurses and in the Divisional Office. Such items as Bed Rests, Bed Pans, Rubber Sheets, etc., can be obtained from the Nurse, and larger items of equipment such as Wheel Chairs can be obtained through the Divisional Office.

Mental Health Service.

The Mental Health Service has functioned successfully during the past year and all notified mental defectives are now supervised by a Mental Health Social Worker.

There have been 5 notifications under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944; 3 admissions to Mental Deficiency Institutions; 2 de-certifications and 2 removals to other Authorities. The number of mental defectives under supervision as on 31 /12/1948 is :—

Statutory Supervision. Over 16 years of age. 61.
Under 16 years of age. 27.

Under Guardianship and in receipt of financial aid. 11.

Under Observation. 9.

On Licence from Institutions. 3.

31 mental defectives are in regular gainful employment and 36 are engaged in the home. 28 defectives, including children excluded from School, would benefit by Occupation Centre training and enquiries are being made in the Division to obtain suitable premises for the establishment of such a Centre, which would serve all mentally defective children excluded from School and older defectives who would benefit from training in handicrafts, routine methods, etc.

6 patients are awaiting admission to Institutions as their parents no longer are able to give care and attention necessary for their well being. Their names have been included on the list submitted to the Regional Hospital Board and vacancies are now awaited.

Domestic Help.

The County Council began a scheme for the provision of Home Helps in 1938. This related only to maternity cases, but was later extended to sickness cases. Now the Home Help has been recognised as one of the team of the Preventive Medical Services. In this Division there were 22 Home Helps available and they attended 61 cases. I should like here to pay my tribute to these ladies. Their task is not easy; much diplomacy and tact are needed. It is good to be able to report that they did their job efficiently.

Midwifery Service.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Division 22 is almost entirely undertaken by whole time Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority. In some instances — e.g., Silkstone, Penistone, Loxley, Oughtibridge — the Midwifery work is undertaken by Nurses performing the combined duties of District Nurse and Midwife.

It is to be hoped that when the supply of Nurses becomes sufficient, the duties will be separated, and that there will be Midwives and Home Nurses each doing her separate work and not a mixture of both.

The arrangements in Division 22 for the Domiciliary Midwifery Service are very satisfactory. It has required some re-organisation in certain areas but a service is now available throughout the whole Division. The district of Parson Cross required much thought, but thanks to the Sheffield Corporation, who allowed the County Council to become tenants of one of the new houses on the estate, a Midwife was established there to deal with the increasing number of population. As the numbers of new buildings increase it will be necessary to provide another Midwife and an appeal will be made to the Sheffield Corporation for another house for a Midwife.

There are important factors to keep in mind when setting up a satisfactory Midwifery service. One is that the Midwives should be mobile. The days when the Midwife trailed round the countryside on foot, carrying her bag and any other equipment she might require, are rapidly ending. One can only pay tribute to their astonishing endurance. But it is not right to arrive at a case to perform a very skilful job tired after a long walk and maybe drenched to the skin, the result of having to walk in a snow storm or a rain storm. The Midwife must be recognised for her skill as a specialist in a particular section of the service and not from sentiment engendered by contemplation of her amazing physical endurance albeit possessing a kindly manner.

The Nurse must be provided with a car — she has heavy equipment to carry — Analgesic outfits and maybe Maternity outfits. She must arrive at her case fresh and alert for her work and she must command the respect her calling demands.

The Midwife to-day has a much wider field to cover than was the rule in the past. She therefore has much further to travel and mobility is essential.

In Division 22, two only are without cars. The County Council's policy is to encourage the use of cars and they pay an agreed allowance in respect of these cars. Also the County Council have a scheme for providing financial assistance to Midwives to purchase cars.

Immobile Midwives can call on Ambulance Services and Taxis if necessary.

Analgesia in Childbirth.

The West Riding County Council policy has always been to encourage the County Midwives to become trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia. Arrangements have been made with certain centres to take so many of the staff and give them this training. The centres offering these facilities are — Leeds, Tadcaster, Grimsby, Halifax.

At the moment of writing this Report the provision of Gas and Air Analgesia in Childbirth has been given wide publicity.

So far as Division 22 is concerned there are 15 Nurses and Midwives practicing Midwifery. Of these, 6 are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia, and the remaining 9 are all booked up to go for training when vacancies occur in the training centres. There are two Gas and Air Machines available in the Division. This was the position as at December, 1948, but at the end of June, 1949, the number of trained Nurses has increased by 50%. There are now four machines, with more due for delivery.

During 1948, five women had this Analgesia administered.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The children to-day are taller, stronger, cleaner in their habits and person than were their counterparts 50 years ago. I think it is certain that much of this change has been brought about by the steady progress in efficient School Medical Inspection. At its inception the School Health Service demanded three inspections during a child's School life, and the Education Act, 1944, still suggests three inspections:—

- (1) As soon as possible after commencing School life.
- (2) During the last year in the Primary School.
- (3) During the last year of School life.

The history of the School Health Service from its commencement in 1907 to the present day is one of progress in the study of children's diseases and in social medicine. To-day, nearly every large Centre has its Specialist in Child Health, and every University its chair of Child Health. The Pædiatrician, therefore, is an essential part of any service which deals with the health and welfare of children. To make the School Health Service a complete success there must, therefore, be a close link up between the Local Health Authority's preventive services and those curative services provided by the Regional Hospital Board, through their Specialist Pædiatrician.

In the West Riding, Pædiatricians have been appointed by the Local Health Authority, and the one giving coverage for the part of the County in which is included Division 22 is available for consultations and advice in any case where I find it is necessary. Dr. Harvey, the Pædiatrician concerned, has a close link up with the Children's Hospital in Sheffield, the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and the County Hospital in Wakefield.

To get back to the routine medical inspection of School children, it is obvious that to be of any use at all it must be a meeting of the parent, the teacher, the doctor, the Health Visitor and, of course, the child. Each can throw some light on the child's life up to that time, and it is by pooling all that information that a complete assessment of the child's health can be gained.

I wish to emphasise that in the interests of the children, and the child's welfare, it is necessary for the parent or guardian to attend when the child is medically inspected.

The Schools in Division 22 have all been inspected during the year, and the statistical review is given in tabular form below. I am sorry I cannot give separate figures for each School, as it is usual for all the figures to be lumped together and passed through for a complete County Report. I hope that in the near future statistics for smaller groups of Schools will be available for the interest of the County District Councils within the Division.

Estimated number of School Children at December, 1948 ... 12,320

Number of Medical Inspections carried out within
Division 22 during 1948:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	1,195
Second Age Group — last year in Primary School	...				...	922
Third Age Group — last year of School life	...				...	577
						2,694

Special Inspections.

Special Inspections ...	...	...	...	175
Re-Inspections	...	...	...	14
				189

Number Requiring Treatment.

Entrants ...	...	...	...	372
Second Age Group ...	...	...	...	229
Third Age Group ...	...	...	...	121
				722

General Condition of Pupils.

		A	B	C
		Good	Fair	Poor
Entrants ...	...	438	741	16
Second Age Group ...	...	445	472	5
Third Age Group ...	...	212	347	18

Infestation with Vermin.

Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses/Health Visitors	...	...	24,886
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	1,832

No Cleansing Notices (Sect. 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) or Cleansing Orders (Sect. 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) were issued during the year.

The conditions found amongst the children which required treatment are varied. Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat were the largest group of conditions requiring attention, defective vision the next largest, and skin conditions occupying another large group. The infestations with Vermin were chiefly cases found by the School Nurse to be suffering from verminous condition of the head, requiring treatment, and in most cases the condition was cleared up within the course of a few days.

In connection with treatment of School children, one of the greatest obstacles at the present moment is the provision of facilities for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids. During 1947, you will remember, when Poliomyelitis was prevalent, the operation for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids was interdicted generally throughout the country. We have never been able to catch up on those cases since

that time, and there is a considerable time lag between discovering the cases and having the operation done. During the year I organised an Ear, Nose and Throat Operative Clinic at the Smallpox Hospital at Hallwood, kindly rented to us by the Wortley Rural District Council. Two such sessions were held at Hallwood. On each occasion 12 children had the operation, being in-patients for 48 to 60 hours. The operation was carried out by Mr. J. Cobb, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon from Sheffield, who was assisted by the Consultant Anæsthetist, Dr. Rippon. The medical staff of this Division supervised the Clinical work and the staffing was ably carried out by Health Visitors. The domestic work was done by Home Helps. After the 5th July the scheme was held in abeyance until we received the opinion of the Regional Hospital Board as to the future use of the Hospital. It is hoped that in the near future this Clinic might be re-organised.

PROVISION OF MEALS IN SCHOOLS.

Division 22 of the Scheme of Preventive Medical Services for the County covers two Educational Divisions, namely, Divisions 19 and 37. The No. 19 is known as Wharnccliffe Division, and No. 37, Penistone. The School Meal Service in these two Divisions is now complete and arrangements have been made for all children who are desirous of having meals in School to be so provided.

In some districts, e.g., Penistone, meals are prepared in a Central Canteen and delivered in specially designed heat retaining cabinets to the various Schools. In other parts of the district, e.g., High Green, the meals are prepared at one of the Central Schools and conveyed in the same type of cabinet to other smaller Schools in the vicinity.

The standard of meals supplied throughout, from my own personal experience, is very good, and on the several occasions that I have seen School meals being served, there always appeared to be sufficient of a well-balanced meal.

It has been difficult for all the children staying for meals to have facilities for washing before they sat down to their meal, but strenuous efforts have been made by the Head Teachers in the Schools to overcome the difficulty, and it is amazing how the normal hygiene principles have been carried out under the circumstances.

In the two Divisions, approximately 85% of School children remain for meals, and during 1948 a grand total of 1,844,200 meals were served in Schools.

